

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1842.

For Speech of Mr. White—The Crops, and Anti Association, see First Page.

For Primeval Woods, by C. F. Hoffman—A Visit to Niagara, &c. see Last Page.

Staff Had to Take.

It is hard to hear patiently Congress abused on the charge of wasting time and effecting nothing for the Country, while their every attempt to do any thing is resisted and thwarted by the very Executive whose organs thus denounce them.

It is hard to listen quietly to ignorant or knavish men exclaiming, "Where are the good times the Whigs promised?" when the Whigs have not yet been allowed to consummate a single measure of their National policy, and when they have been most faithfully deprived of the power to consummate any.

It is hard to see those who have huzzared, shouted, raised bonfires, and fired cannon in rejoicing over the complete and treacherous discomfiture of the Whigs on their every great measure by the Veto Power, now turn round and say to us whose hands are tied, who are not allowed to do any thing— "Why do not you give us your Two Dollars a day and Roast Beef?" Sirs, if our views are just and sound, the Country cannot be prosperous under the policy which now, by the power of the Veto, predominates in this land.

It is hard to listen to a Loco-Foco, who has absolved himself from his debts by means of the Bankrupt Law, cursing Congress for not affording some relief to the People!

It is hard to think that John Tyler cried when Henry Clay was not nominated for President, and that nobody cried when John Tyler was nominated for Vice President.

—There are a good many things hard to hear, when we know that we have in no wise deserved them, and yet must continue to bear them without a chance to repel them effectually for the present. The division of an army which is compelled to stand through weary hours of hot sun under a galling cannonade which their muskets may not return—to hear the stern order "Close up!" after every murderous volley, and still keep their ground merely—these have some experience of the present position and trials of the Whig party. O for that long wished for hour when the electric word comes booming down the anxiously expectant line—"Forward! Charge for Victory!"

THE TARIFF BILL of the House was taken up for discussion in the Senate yesterday, and we hope it will have been sent to the President before the close of the week. We ought to have stated before that the following amendments to it are reported and recommended by the Finance Committee of the Senate:

Cotton Bagging, 3½ cts. (instead of 5) per sq. yard;

Bar Iron, or bolt (not rolled) \$16 per ton instead of \$17;

Roller or hammer do. \$24 instead of \$27½;

Railroad do. to be admitted free till March 3, 1843, instead of 43;

Watches, chronometers, &c. 7½ per cent. instead of 20;

Diamonds, 7½ per cent. instead of 12½;

Crystals, glass, for Watches or Spectacles, 7½ per cent. instead of \$2 per gross;

Cloved Broken Sugar, 2½ cts. per lb. (same as others);

Sheathing Copper, &c. free, instead of 2 cts. per lb.

Flaxseed, do.

Refined Sugars, exported, to be entitled to drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation;

Commission to be among the charges estimated in making up the Home Value of imported goods.

—These alterations are generally for the worse; those in Iron of all sorts and Sheathing Copper especially so. There never was a more baseless clamor than that raised in this City against the proposed duty on Sheathing Copper. Here is an article of British Manufacture on which the House has voted to lay a duty of barely 10 per cent. and thereby, instead of increasing our mercantile debt to England by \$1,000,000 worth of Sheathing Copper per annum, we should buy our Copper in pigs in South America, with which our trade is far more advantageous to us than that with England. Barely 10 per cent. duty is all that was asked to secure the manufacture of our Sheathing Copper at home; and we have not a doubt that this duty would have soon brought the article permanently lower than it has ever yet been afforded, and at the same time given employment to many of our own people who are now pining in idleness. But an absurd outcry was raised that this extremely low duty would destroy the Sheathing business here—that our ships would go abroad to be coppered, and all that; and the Senate Committee has thus been induced to strike out the clause, which was inserted by the House Committee after careful inquiry and taking much testimony on both sides. We have yet a faint hope that this mistaken amendment will not prevail.

OUR NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"The line agreed upon is that which was proposed by the King of Holland, as mediator, as far as the small Lake near the rise of the river St. Francis. Thence it runs down to the south-west branch of St. John's river, leaving out a strip of our territory about 100 miles long and twelve broad. This belt of land is what we give up, though the King of Holland gave it to us in his arbitrament. But, in lieu of that, we are to get the free navigation of the St. John's river, but without access to it except above the Great Falls. We also get Rouens' Point on Lake Champlain, a place to which some importance has been attached in a military point of view."

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says:

The items of the convention are, in substance, as follows:

Maine and Massachusetts relinquish nearly all the territory North of the St. John's. That which they do not relinquish is a segment between that river and the St. Francis.

The free navigation of the St. John's river is ceded by Great Britain to the United States.

In consideration of such relinquishments on the part of the two States, the sum of \$300,000, to be equally divided between them, is paid by Great Britain, which government also stipulates to pay the expenses to which Maine has been put, in defence of the disputed territory. This will amount to some \$200,000 more.

A liberal arrangement of the Northern boundary line, on the New-Hampshire, Vermont and New-York frontiers, has been acquiesced in by Great Britain.

These are the main features of the convention. A short time will enable me to give you the details exactly as they are.

The Xenia Free Press, Ohio, proposes JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for next President.

Industrial Association.

The advantages and feasibility of an Industrial and more intimate Social Organization have now been for some months ably presented in our columns by the friends of the system of Association first promulgated by the French philanthropist FOURIER, and now warmly advocated by the increasing brotherhood of his disciples in all parts of the world. These essays have very naturally excited much interest, and elicited great diversities of opinion. By those whose mental habitudes, social position, or distrust of human nature, have led them to regard the present Social condition of mankind as the best which can be—to believe that Social Order is inconsistent with Social equality, and that a part must necessarily be depressed in Social position in order that the residue may be refined, elegant, well served and happy—by this large and influential portion of the community, all such doctrines and views as those of the Associationists are of course regarded with contempt and aversion. But there is happily in our day a large and increasing class who look hopefully to a fairer Future for Humanity—who believe that the benign principles of Christianity and of Republicanism are destined to vindicate themselves in a broader and more comprehensive improvement of Man's condition than has yet been generally apprehended by Saints or Statesmen, and that not individuals merely, but the Human Race are yet to feel, acknowledge and bless the genial and inspiring influences which shall thus descend like the rain and sunlight of Heaven upon all. By this class, we believe the general view and objects of the Friends of Association have been hailed as a Bow of Promise, even though they may not all precisely apprehend and approve all the details of the plan herein set forth, or concur in all the arguments and views by which they are commended to public favor.

Of late we have received several communications from opponents of the doctrine of Association, demanding to be heard through our columns. We have therefore chosen the most forcible and pungent among them, and present it on our First Page to-day; and, as we have crowded out the Friends of Association, to make room for it, we propose here to offer a brief commentary on its propositions:

"T. objects that the Friends of Association assert all they wish true, yet prove nothing. Let us see: The more important assertions made by them are substantially as follows:

1. That an Association or Phalanx of one to four hundred families cultivating a Domain of five or six thousand acres, and inhabiting one large, commodious edifice in its centre, might enjoy all the domestic exclusion and inviolability that families now do—far more than can be enjoyed in hotels, boarding houses, or by the laboring class in cities and villages—each family having its own apartments and every thing essential to comfort;

2. That in such an Association the Labor of each individual could be infinitely more efficient and productive than it now is, being directed by the great and constantly increasing skill of the wisest and most experienced members;

3. That in such Association the unproductive Labor which now reduces by one-half the aggregate amount of Production—for instance, Fencing, building Sheds, &c. going to Market, to Mill, the Store, etc. would be almost entirely dispensed with, and a vast saving thereby effected;

4. That the labor of providing Fuel, taking care of Cattle, &c., with the cost of purchased Food, Clothing, Groceries, &c. (being bought by wholesale and for ready pay) would be greatly reduced;

5. That the preparation of Food, &c. being performed on the largest scale, under a perfect system, with the most convenient implements, in spacious apartments, by a few whom inclination and practice had made perfect in that department, would be infinitely preferable in all respects to the present employment of one-half the female sex in cooking, often in dark, damp, inconvenient kitchens, many of them ignorant, incompetent, and detesting the occupation, without emulation, sympathy with those for whom they labor, or hope of acquiring distinction in it. And, if one hundred Women in Association could do well, easily and happily the Household Labor which is now done reluctantly, badly and uncomfortably by three hundred Hired Servants, leaving two hundred to become producers in the lighter branches of manufacture, &c.—why not?

6. That by thus prosecuting on the same estate many branches of useful Industry—Agriculture in all practicable varieties—Manufactures, both by Men and Women—the Mechanic Arts, &c. &c., supplying, as far as possible, their own wants, and buying and selling only at wholesale, the enormous frauds, complications, waste of time, &c. involved in our present Commerce would be almost entirely avoided; while six or eight hours' labor per day would procure for each individual infinitely more of the comforts of life than the toiling Mass can ever hope to enjoy under the present system;

7. That such Labor, being prosecuted by Groups or partnerships of chosen associates, with every advantage of machinery, the choicest implements, &c., with abundant in-door employment for inclement weather, with no proud employers or idle overseers, but every man sure of receiving his own just earnings and none other, would inevitably be performed not grudgingly, imperfectly and slothfully, but with a generous emulation and with the same pride in useful industry which now more commonly attaches to thriftless idleness. (For an illustration of this truth, see the generous self-devotion, the cool daring of our Firemen, who now labor cheerfully, eagerly, through successive nights in a most fatiguing and dangerous employment, with no compensation at all, and spurning the idea of any.) In other words, Productive Industry, which is now repugnant to the great mass of men, would thus be ennobled and rendered ATTRACTIVE;

8. That Children, brought up in constant familiarity with all branches of Productive Labor in their most attractive form, (instead of one or two branches, imperfectly pursued under great disadvantages,) would naturally imbibe a taste for and acquaintance with one or more of them, would grow up inventive and emulative, as eager for the distinction of skillful Artisans, Farmers, &c. as they now are for Office, a Profession, or some other mode of avoiding Manual Labor;

9. That Libraries, Lectures, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. which are now alike beyond the means and forbidden by the cares of the poor, would in Association be enjoyed by all at a trifling cost; while its Schools of all grades would inevitably be better as well as cheaper than those now enjoyed; so that a Laboring Man might there obtain a better education in five years, by devoting his leisure hours to intellectual pursuits, than the majority of our favored young men obtain in Colleges, while Women, Children, and those who now act as Servants, are excluded almost entirely from intellectual culture, might there enjoy all the advantages of the most favored;

10. That the weight of Cares and Anxieties for the future, the want of Employment, the mental anguish from pecuniary embarrassment and failure, the suffering and misery from absolute destitution

which now prey upon so large a portion of the Human Race, would be vastly diminished if not entirely abolished by the general prevalence of the system of Industrial Association.

—These are substantially the practical positions and views of the Friends of Association; and can I ask proof of their general correctness? Are not most of them clearly self-evident? What sort of evidence is needed to prove a state of Concord preferable to one of Discord? or that a thousand men striving for the common good will do more than if striving against each other? A stone wall around each ten acres of land in a township may be necessary in a certain state of things; but if the necessity can be obviated, does it need any evidence that a positive saving is thereby effected? What sort of proof should we offer that a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien would effect a vast saving to the commerce of the world?

If the demonstration of experience is the only one which will satisfy T. even that is afforded, in the modes of life of the Shakers, of Rapp's German Settlement at Economy, Pa. of that at Zoar, Ohio, and of the three Communities now existing in Massachusetts, to say nothing of those further off. It matters nothing to the argument that some or all of these Communities are wedded to other principles or modes of life foreign to those of the Associationists; they are adduced only to show that Industrial Association is not visionary but practicable, under circumstances far less favorable to its maintenance than those proposed by Fourier. [To be concluded to-morrow.]

Our State Policy.

The American has a letter from a New-York Merchant in Europe, who is very properly ashamed of the odium which Reputation has brought on the American name, and who thereupon condemns the Whig Members of our last Legislature for voting against a Direct Tax. The writer manifests gross ignorance of his subject. Those Members voted against the Regency bill, first, because the resources of the State for paying its interest were ample without taxation, and secondly, because the same bill provided for stopping the Public Works now (or rather then) in process of construction. The Whig Members offered to vote, and did vote, to lay a tax provided the Works were continued. Such are the facts. If any Whig had voted against a tax when the interest could not otherwise be paid, we should have gladly held him up to universal infamy.

High and Low Salaries.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, in speaking of the proposed reduction of salaries under our City Government, remarks:

"The salaries as they will stand after reduction will be about fifty per cent. more than they are in Philadelphia, which is the cheapest and best governed city in the Union."

We think this must be too strong; but the corrupt Phil Whig Nick Biddle city of Philadelphia—which has never been Loco-Foco—should have even lower salaries and a cheaper Government than our transcendently Democratic New-York, will astonish a good many.

THE NEW POST OFFICE BILL.—The Bill introduced by Mr. Merrick of Md., and now pending in Congress, proposes that the rates of postage shall be uniform to our own currency; that every single letter conveyed a distance not exceeding 40 miles, shall pay five cents; that every letter conveyed over 40 and under 150 miles, shall pay ten cents; over 150 and not exceeding 300 miles, fifteen cents; over 300 and not exceeding 500 miles, twenty cents; over 500 miles, twenty-five cents. All way newspapers are to be subject to letter postage, but those sent from the office of the publisher. The size of newspapers is to be limited also. Railroads, steamboats, &c. are prohibited from carrying letters and parcels. Private Expresses are also prohibited, except on a single occasion, and where no compensation is received.

If the Philadelphia Chronicle will look to the Alabama journals for the Politics of that State, instead of taking the bare word of a friend from South Alabama, it will be better informed and we doubt not betray less ill manners. That the Whigs of Alabama generally urge the winding up of the delinquent State Bank and Branches, and their opponents generally oppose it and suggest some other expedient, is sustained by the tenor of all our Alabama papers, and they are eight or ten in number.

LOUISIANA.—Owing to the failure of two successive Mails from New-Orleans, we have no farther returns from Louisiana to-day. The Journal of Commerce vaguely reports the election of Bryce over Moore to Congress, but we do not see reason to believe it.

Some provoking printers' errors were made in our last Louisiana returns—such as putting the line "Third District" over the returns for the Second, instead of under them; also, marking the East River Bridge Delegates "Whigs" instead of "elects." These errors and their correction were sufficiently obvious to our Political readers.

The Croton Reservoir.

MR. EDITOR.—Yesterday I took a stroll up to the large reservoir in Yorkville, and among other things saw a dog swimming in the water therein contained, and have no doubt but that the people living around it find it a very fine place for bathing in the evening! It is but justice to the keeper to say that as soon as he saw the dog he stoned him out, and turned away his owner. But it is wrong that it should be so exposed as to admit of such improprieties—for, depend upon it, the temptation to indulge is too strong, both to animals and some things called human, when it is so easily gratified. These parts of the outer wall that can be scaled with ease by pedestrians should be mended, or a trench dug along them, and the part intended for a carriage entrance should be enclosed by a temporary fence and gate, until such time as the Commissioners finish it by a wall and iron gates, as I suppose they intend; but the nuisances complained of should be effectually prevented and immediately, as many are already using the water in the City.

AN OBSERVER.

The Loco-Foco papers in the West are declaring for RICHARD M. JOHNSON for next President. If he would only keep quietly at home and make no speeches, he would stand a fair chance.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Register states that all the Loco-Foco candidates for the Legislature in Surry Co. have come out in favor of a NATIONAL BANK, declaring it the only remedy for the evils of the times.

The LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have again extended their route. The travel on this road is greatly increased. Thousands who have never visited the East end of the Island, now avail themselves of the railroad.

CART TYLER IN CONNECTICUT.—Major Noah's paper has been for sale for a few days in this city, and the people have so great a veneration for it that they will not touch it. Michael disposed of one copy yesterday on 'change; it sold for one cent at six months' credit. [New-Haven Herald.]

A boat was capsized on the Delaware, near Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon, and two persons drowned.

Pennsylvania Legislature—The Appropriation Bill Passed—The Census of 1840 and Creditors' Bill—Adjournment, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

HARRISBURG, July 23, 1842.

The following Appropriation Bill, from a Conference Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sullivan, Cochran and Pennington of the Senate, and Wright, Stevens and Fulton of the House, passed both branches to-day: Senate, 22 to 11; House, 48 to 39.

District Population.

I. 18,446. Schuylkill, Montgomery, Passyunk, Kingsessing, Blockley and West Philadelphia, in Philadelphia County, and Cedar Ward in the City.
II. 17,777. The City of Philadelphia, except Cedar Ward, Upper Delaware and North Malberry Wards.
III. 21,144. Northern Liberties and Kensington in Philadelphia County, and Upper Delaware and North Malberry Wards in the City.
IV. 36,316. Spring Garden, North and South Penn Townships, Roxborough, Germantown, Bristol, Upper Merion, Lower Merion, Oxford, Lower Dublin, Betsy and Morehead in Philadelphia Co.
V. 77,361. Chester and Delaware.
VI. 30,356. Berks and Lehigh.
VII. 35,824. Montgomery and Bucks.
VIII. 73,382. Lancaster except the townships in the 9th District.
IX. 81,546. Dauphin, Lebanon and the townships of the 10th District, West and East of Lancaster.
X. 96,333. Northampton, Monroe, Wayne and Pike.
XI. 105,201. Wyoming, Susquehanna and Luzerne.
XII. 74,287. Lycoming, Potter, Bradford and Tioga.
XIII. 53,512. Cambria, Franklin and Perry.
XIV. 32,442. Huntingdon, Juniata, Union and Mifflin.
XV. 114,123. Bedford, Somerset, Cambria and Indiana.
XVI. 51,341. Westmoreland and Armstrong.
XVII. 61,361. Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, Centre and Adams.
XVIII. 70,447. Washington and Beaver.
XIX. 81,235. Allegheny.
XX. 29,271. Butler, Mercer and Venango.
XXI. 72,816. Erie, Crawford and Warren.
XXII. 9,700. Luzerne.
XXIII. 12,400. Schuylkill.
XXIV. 12,400. Schuylkill.

The average population of the Whig and doubtful Districts of the Loco-Foco—75,700.

Do. of the Loco-Foco—70,700.

A Joint Resolution has passed both Houses to adjourn on Tuesday, the 26th inst. (next Tuesday.)

HARRISBURG, July 23, 1842.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Appropriation Bill reported by the Committee of Reference (to which the subject was again referred on the 21st.) this morning, has just passed both Houses. In the House, Yeas 43, Nays 39. In the Senate, Yeas 22, Nays 11. Fears are entertained that it will not receive the sanction of the Executive, at least not in time for the ensuing Election. The bill is as follows:

[To be Table in preceding letter.]

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

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